THE LOUISIANIAN.

Wm. G. BROWN,—Editor.

THURSDAY MARCH 30, 1871.

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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LA., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871. NUMBER 30.

THE TWO PALMS.

WHERE light winds hardly stirred the summer calm
Of the sweet air,
Near a little roadside grew a lonely palm,
Straight-stemmed and fair.
With silent quest it reared its plumy head
Toward the bright sky;
Thro' all the trembling of its leaflets played
A ceaseless sigh.

The breezes wooed it with caressing hands
Still to climb higher;
A strange hope, whispering of unknown lands
Bade it aspire.

Till upward stretching toward the dazzling blue
One happy day,
Straight to its heart a sudden sweetness flew,
From far away.

Across the currents of the upper air
It knew its mate;
Having aspired, Love, divinely fair
Crowned its high state.

Dear Heart! far off, across the silent seas
Bid me aspire!
Waft my lone spirit on a holier breeze
To levels higher;

Till on her sacred and serenest height
My soul meet thine,
And like two mounting flames in one unite,
Thy life and mine

LUCY FOUNTAIN.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

IN A STREET CAR.

I.

JIM MALLORY came swinging on a half-run round the corner of State Street to catch an up-town car. "A red car," his friend Saxon had told him; and there it went full speed out of sight just as he came in view of it. An east wind was blowing, as it generally *is* blowing in Boston, and Jim Mallory shivered, and sneezed, and drew up his coat-collar, while he anathematized the Hub of the Universe and her east winds, as a Gothamite was bound to do. Presently, wat with the dust in his eyes and the well-known delightful regularity of that city, Jim got "turned round," as the country folk say, and for a few minutes couldn't tell for the life of him which was up town or which was down town.

"Confound the place!" he began, when all at once it seemed as if all the cars in the city suddenly appeared. There they were, red cars and green cars and blue cars, bearing down upon him in swift confusion. He hailed the first, and shouted where he wanted to go. The driver shook his head, and pointed backward in the most indefinite manner; and there six cars behind him.

He hailed the second, and went through with the same humiliating experience. He hailed the third, he hailed the fourth, and all at once came to his senses at the fifth, and discovered they were every one going the wrong way, and he himself all out of the way on the wrong street. He breathed an exclamation more emphatic than polite, and dashed through to Tremont Street just in time to catch the car he was after. Jim was a handsome fellow ordinarily, but you never would have suspected it now. To begin with, he had a cold in his head; and for

"A cold in the head
What can be said,
Uglier, stupider, more ill-bred?"

Being a blond man, too, made it worse, as every blond, be they man or woman, can testify; for flushed and swollen eyelids and excoriated nostrils show off to most dismal disadvantage beside a blond's "hair of yellow or beard of gold." And then the thin tissues, the light skin, which evinces every disarrangement! Well, besides a cold in the head, Jim Mallory was covered with dust from his head to his feet. Then, *because* of the cold in his head, he had drawn his coat-collar up aryund his ears, and, because of a general uncomfortable condition, he had drawn his shoulders nearly up to his ears. And then something had happened to his hat. I don't know what it was. *He* didn't know what it was, or he never would have sat there right in the face of those five girls, looking like such a Guy, without trying to remedy it. It was something between a cruth and a twist, which, taked together with his general muffy appearance, gave him the aspect of a forlorn and seedy old fellow at odds with himself and with the world. This was a climax for a young man who led off the *German* in Avenuedom, and who was spoken of usually by all feminine Avenuedom as "so *distingué!*" And there sat those five girls without a suspicion of these facts in his history. Five girls as pretty as girls need to be, laughing and chatering like—like—well, like five girls. I don't think there is any comparison that will serve as well as that after all. There they sat, laughing and chattering, perfectly heedless of the forlorn and seely old fellow doubled up in the opposite corner. Such things as he found out! For there was nobody else in the car but another forlorn and seedy old fellow at the end of the seat. And what heed did these girls think would be given to their chatter by these forlon old fellows?

"How *do* you get your hair into such a lovely fluff?" inquired a brunette of a blonde.

"Why, I roll it up into curls, and then just pass a coarse comb through it. But yours is lovely too, I'm sure. How do you do yours?

"Roll it on a heated slate-pencil."

"Oh, but that hurts the hair so. I put mine into crimping-pin," said another.

And still another; "I braid mine and press it."

And still another: "Common hair-pins, I think, are the best of all. But then one looks so like a fury in any pins."

Then the brunett gave a little giggle.

"Oh, girls, I put *my* hair into pins once—those great crimping-pins Lou uses. It was one morning when it rained, and thought I was safe from visitors. I was going to the opera in the evening with Will Hess, and I wanted to look very nice, you know. Well, there I set in the parlor, practicing my last singinglesson, and never heard the bell nor a footstep until some one crossed the threshold. Who *do* you suppose it was?" And the little dark head buried itself in a little Persian muff to smother another giggle.

"We *can't* guess. Who was it?" burst out the other four voices in the greatest excitement.

Up came the head from its temporary hiding, the pretty face all a-blush, the dark eyes all a-dazzle with laughter, the frizzed hair a little the worse for the Persian muff.

"Oh, girls! it was Will Hess with Langford—Langford just home from Paris, you know!"

"What *did* you do?" from the chorus of four.

"Oh, I didn't die, and I couldn't run away; for there they were, right before me: so I made the best of it, and laughed, for it was funny, and then I snatched our George's Scotch cap from the table where he had flung it that morning, and covered up my steel horns and my ugliness in a twinkling.

"Plucky, I declare!" muttered Jim Mallory, inside of his coat-collar.

"Will said I *deserved* a *Captaincy* for my coolness and strategy. Will is always making his bad puns, you know," concluded the fair speaker.

And then the others took up the tale, and not one but had some gleeful misadventure to relate. And in this relating, what mysteries of rats and mice in waterfalls, of knots and coils and curls and crimps, were not revealed to Jim Mallory as he sat there unsuspected in his corner! It was as good—no it was a great deal better than a play to him. But presently the car filled, and the headless voices hushed, and the play was over. And presently appeared the conductor, and Jim began rummaging his pocket for scrip.

"What! No money! Where in thunder is my pocket-book?" he almost said aloud.

His pocket-book was gone, probably picked when he was frantically hailing those six cars. Yes, his pocket-book was gone. But he must have some loose scrip about him, certainly! and with all the blood in his veins rushing up into his face, Jim Mallory continued his search—a fruitless search, for not a penny, even, could he find.

Here was a pretty fix for a man to be in. A stranger, too; and just then Jim caught a sight of himself in a little pocket-mirror he had turned out with other effects in his searching, and discovered what a forlorn-looking object he was, and consequently, how much more difficult and disagreeable was his position!

What upon earth was he going to do? What upon earth was he going to say? He had a quick brain, usually fertile in expedients, but the ignominous facts of the present case were too much for him. He had heretofore declared, with rather a grand manner, that a man should rule, circumstances; and here were the most contemptible circumstances ruling him with a rod of iron. "If it wasn't for those five girls, now!" he thought. But he might as well have said: "If it wasn't for that conductor!" and a great deal better, for there he was, slowly but steadily making his way toward the lower end of the car, with a wary eye for all whom he caught napping or negligent. And there were those five girls with there tickets fluttering in prompt readiness! All at once at this juncture he became conscious of a pair of the softest, tenderest eyes he had ever seen fixed upon him with a look of shy commiseration. It was one of those five girls. It was the brunette, who curled her hair over a slate-pencil, and dramatized her *deshabille*. So, she had been watching him. She had seen his empty pockets, and was moved to pity thereby, spite of his forlorn and seedy appearance. He felt the blood go tingling up into his face again, but before he had time to know whether he was glad or sorry there was a pull at the bell, the car stopped, and two or three people were getting in. And in the crowd and confusion up started the little brunette, and nodding over her shoulder at her companions, made a hurried rush for the door. Jim Mallory, sitting there, saw once more those pitying brown eyes, and then, as her garments brushed past him, he felt a little ungloved hand thrusting something into *his* hand. His fingers closed over this "something" mechanically. For a moment he could see nothing in the hurry and confusion, but there was a near, faint scent of violets, which suddenly vanished with a soft rustle of silk. He looked up then, and she was gone. He looked down—and there in his palm was—"Why, bless my soul, a car-ticket!" as Jim himself exclaims whenever he tells the story. And to follow Jim's words at this point, which will tell the story better than anybody else's words: "There had that little angel, under the disguise of crimped hair and a lot of other nonsense, taken note of my misfortune, and made her little plan of relief, which she carried out, like the strategist she was, at the very climax of my desperation, and when the stir and confusion about us would cover every movement. Wasn't it splendid, though? How many girls do you suppose would have done that for such a muff as I looked to be that day? For I tell you, Tom"—this was to Tom Saxon—"that I did look something awful. What with those confounded cotton-samples from your office sticking to me, and the dust, and the cold in my head, and a smash in my hat, I was about as seedy a specimen as you ever saw." And Tom thought he might have been.

But out of one dilemma Jim Mallory had stepped fairly into another. As that "little angel in crimped hair and a lot of other nonsense" stepped out of the car, after the performance of her impulsive action—which was really a very pretty action—something entered Jim's heart which he had no will nor wish to banish; but, as I say, it was out of one dilemma into another—"out of the frying pan into the fire." Tom Saxon would laugh, for all the clew he had was a name that hundreds of girls in Boston owned. And the the way he got this was at the moment of her vanishing, when the astonished four cried out in chorus:

"What's Molly getting off here for?"

In vain Tom had brought him face to face with some half a dozen Mollys of his own acquintance. From each Jim Mallory had turned with a sigh of disappointment. Not one of them belonged to his angel in crimped hair.

[Continued in our next Number]

A gentleman being at a ladies' fair not long since, and being solicited to buy something by a fair creature who kept one of the tables, said he wanted to buy what he feared was not for sale—a lock of her hair. To his surprise and delight she promptly cut off the the coveted curl and received the price offered—ten dollars. The happy purchaser was exhibiting the trophy to one of his friends, who very suddenly blasted his joy by saying, "She rather outflanked you, for to my certain knowledge she only paid three dollars for the whole wig."

Some years ago, in one of the Western Courts, three men—an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman—were found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung. The judge told them they could each choose the tree they would like to be "strung up." The Scotchman promptly choose an ash tree. "Well Pat," asked the judge, "what will you be hung on! "If it plaze your honor, I'd rather be hung on a goose-berry bush," "But," said the judge, "that's not big enough" "Begorra, thin," replied Pat, brightening up, "I'll wait, your honor, till it grows."

HAS THE REPUBLIC A RIGHT TO DEFEND ITS OWN LIFE?

The Federal Constitution, which originally threw its protecting shield over Slavery and human degradation to a level with brute chattelhood, has been transformed, by the three Amendments last adopted, into essential and beneficient conformity with those great principles of Human Equality embodied in the preamble to our Fathers' Declaration of Independence. He who swears fidelity to that Constitution swears that he will respect and uphold such Equality of Political Rights, at least until the Constitution shall in this respect have been radically changed again. The existing political contest is a struggle between those who mean to maintain "the Constitution as it is," and those who seek by violence and fraud to subvert it.

Now as heretofore, the citadel of oppression and wrong is an exaggeration of State Rights. According to the *World* and *The Evening Post*, the enemies of Equal Rights and the Constitution which uphold them have only to get possession of the machinery of a State, and they may rob, maim, burn, and slay loyal Unionists with perfect impunity. The Nation has no right to protect its faithful citizens; the State connives at and facilitates their enemies' crimes: so they have no choice but death or an ignominious submission while those enemies consummate their nefarious designs. We protest that this is consistent neither with the spirit nor the letter of that grand Charter of our National existence which expressly says:

ART. VI. § 2. "This Constitution, and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, * * * shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

"AMENDMENT XV. § 1. The right of citizens of the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"§ 2. *Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.*"

—That there is a wide-spread and formidable conspiracy to subvert these vital Constitutional guaranties by violance, terrorism and bloodshed, is as certain as sunrise. The active agents of this conspiracy are in part the midnight raiders commonly known as Ku-Klux, by whom a murderer was recently liberated from jail in the very presence of the Kentucky Legislature at Frankfort, by whom the late murders and arsons at Meridian, Miss., were perpetrated, and her Mayor driven into exile without even a charge that he had done wrong, but simply that the Ku-Klux might fill his place with a man after their own heart; and it is in full view of these and many kindred crimes that the *Evening Post* commends—

"The simple exercise of forbearance and kindness, respecting the local independence of the community, and throwing upon it the entire responsibility for its own internal condition, while doing all that can be done, without attacking this independence, to diffuse intelligence and patriotism among its members.

"It is this remedy for local disorders which the Constitution of the United States contemplates, and this alone. The nation is one in all its relations to foreign nations; and the growth of trade and of the national spirit, as our common history lengthens, makes its unity more and more close and solid. The moral power of the whole nation over each of its constituent communities is immence for good; and, if this is properly exerted, it becomes impossible that social disorder should last long anywhere. The natural condition of a body through which healthy blood is circulating freely, and whose leading members are in vigorous activity, is one of health; and the local hurts and sores which at times visit parts of it soon give way.

"The constitutional remedy, the civilized remedy, has never been tried in the case of our Southern States. Proscription in the mass, persecution in detail, have been characteristic of the course pursued toward them form the beginning, by a large class of influential men in Congress and in the Administration. This harsh disposition has not found full expression in our laws or in the Government, because the wisdom of a few statesmen, and, still more, the generous sympathies of the nation at large, have held it in check. But it has leavened all the action of Congress, and has been so loud in its threats and so constant in its efforts to fulfill them, that it has kept alive all the fierce passions of the Rebellion, and constantly irritated multitudes of the Southern people.

"The trouble has now reached a crisis which calls for a final decision as to the policy that shall be adopted. Several persons in the Republican party demand that the Constitution shall be laid aside, the lessons of civilization abandoned, and the whole of the Southern States put under the dictation of satraps or proconsuls. We have shown that Congress has no right to do this, and that the whole subject is beyond its jurisdiction. The Tribune answers that, if it is not done, the discontented and disorderly men will 'elect themselves Governors, legislators, and Judges of these States,' and thinks this a conclusive proof of the necessity of an arbitrary measure. Suppose it were so, what business is it of Congress or of the Northern People who is elected Governor or Judge in Alabama? Suppose the people there should elect even the Hoffmans and Halls, the Tweeds, and Sweenys, and Fisks, of their States to all their offices, is it not better to let them do so, and take the responsibility for the result, than to break up our system of government and have municipal officers dictated to them by Congress? Is a temporary and local imperfection in government to be cured by a permanent and general revolution?

"The notion that the Southern people are no longer actuated by human motives, but that their interest in their own prosperity is wholly lost in a wild passion for revenge, is absurd in itself."

Comments by The Tribune.

Here, you see, the Ku-Klux and their abettors, are treated as "the Southern people"—the Unionists being "niggers," "scalawags," and of no account. Being unarmed, poor, and obliged to labor for their daily bread, they cannot career on horseback, each one a locomotive armory from midnight till daybreak; so they must be murdered without remedy. Judge Pryor's charge, Mayor Sturgis's statement, Senator Moore's piteous narrative, would illumine *The Post's* logic, but they would not help to convert its readers to Sham Democracy: so they are excluded from its columns.

The Ku-Klux conspiracy is designed to carry the South for the Sham Democracy in 1872 by a terrorism so pervading and systematic as to drive half the Blacks from the polls or constrain them to vote the ticket they abhor. Thus several States have been carried in 1870: thus it is intended to carry nearly or quite every Southern State in '72. And unless some protection can be afforded by the Union, thus most of those States will be carried, with *The Post's* tacit approval. To show the terrible power of the machinery invoked, we call attention to the vote of Louisiana in 1868:

Louisiana was fully restored to the Union. She had a Republican Governor and Legislature, elected by large majorities. She had 84,431, Colored voters to 4,5199 *White* registered in 1867. She gave early in '68, 64,901 votes to Henry C. Warmoth (Republican) for Governor, to 38,046 to James G. Taliaferro [Dem.] And yet, at the Presidential Election of that year, she was made to return Seymour and Blair Electors by 80,225 votes to 33,263 for Grant and Colfax! How was this done? Let the vote of a few specimen Counties make answer!

Counties	*Registered voters* White.	Col'd.	*Vote in '68.* Gra't.	Sey'r.	*Vote in '70.* Rep.	Dem.
Bienville...	850	955	..1	1,385	93	754
Bossier....	472	1,998	..1	1,634	732	633
Caddo.....	777	2,937	..1	2,895	1,319	1,213
Claiborne..	1,363	1,682	..2	2,952	523	1,407
De Soto....	620	1,700	..0	1,260	1,032	713
Franklin...	410	606	..0	1,213	226	381
Jackson....	750	659	..0	1,398	301	686
Lafayette..	820	766	..0	1,422	145	754
Morehouse.	419	1,318	..1	1,525	516	493
Sabine....	459	321	..2	934	432	347
St. Landry.	2,031	3,102	..0	4,787	304	2,141
Union.....	985	664	..1	1,416	351	888
Vermillion.	595	246	..0	958	127	555
Washington.	519	368	..0	656	81	399
14 Cou'ys.	11,070	17,365	9	24,485	6,782	11,36

NOTE.—Several Counties have been divided since 1868, to form new ones, which diminishes their vote.

—These figures tell their own story.

No one who reads them can doubt that the State was carried for Seymour in '68 by terorrizing the Republicans into staying away from the polls or voting the Democratic ticket. So Georgia was made to vote the same way, though by a pressure less generally applied. Her official returns show the following aggregate:

1867. Voters Register'd. W..96,262..C....95,973
1868. Vote for Gov...Rep..83,146..Dem.76,099
1868. Vote for Pres..Grant.57,134..Sey.102,182

Ten Counties polled not a vote for Grant and Colfax; eight more gave them from 1 to 12 votes; while in twenty-one others, their vote ranged from 12 upward to 91; while in half the State a fair if not full Republican vote was cast. In other words: The Republicans dared and were permitted to vote in about half the Counties; while at most of the polls in the other half, they either were repelled from the ballot-boxes or made to vote the Democratic ticket, while the few who at some polls voted the Grant Electors did so at the peril of their lives.

Now, it may as well be understood first as last that the Republicans purpose not to be swindled in '72 as they were out of the vote of New York in '68, and not to be compelled to vote the Democratic ticket or refrain from voting at all, as they were in a good part of Georgia and Louisiana. If we are to weak in any locality to maintain and enforce our rights, we mean that the laws, the authority, and the armed forces, of the Union shall protect us in their enjoyment. And the *Evening Post* if it were not at heart with our adversaries, would share our purpose and our fixed resolve.

A class in Sunday school was told by the teacher to learn something new to tell him before the next Sunday. One little boy said, the next Sunday, upon inquiry of the teacher whether he had learned anything—"Yes sir-ee!" Well, what is it?" "I've learned never to trump my partner's ace."

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Terms of Subscription:

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25
Single Copy	

Rates Of Advertising.

Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion $1, 50, and each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

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FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

It is becoming more and more apparent that however opposed the loyal lovers of State Constitutional Rights, may be to national interference in the conduct of affairs in any of the States, circumstances of so grave and momentous a character are taking place in many of them, that there is no alternative left, but to invoke the powerful arm of national strength and vitality for the preservation of peace and order, and for the security and protection of life itself. We approve of State Rights, but the State has no right to neglect the establishment of a competent and effectice police system, and abandon her citizens to the "tender mercies of the wicked," who sacrifie life and property, inflict injuries of every description on her helpless citizens in her very face, if not with her consent. When a State through her Representatives, so far abandons her duty the obligation cannot but be transferred to the Federal Representative. Congress has been slow to wake up to the recognition of the full import of the relation of the Federal Government to the States in an emergency not threatening the national life. And although the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferred special power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, yet for nearly two years have the States requiring, and the people beseeching and deserving Congressional interference, and the protection of the Government, been left to endure the long catalogue of nameless and numberless wrongs at the hands of every murderous organization springing into existence, and increasing at every turn by the forbearance, if not indifference of the only power competent to effectually restrain and punish. This is happily passing away now. Congress is fully aroused. The violence, the boldness of Ku-Klux organizations, the flagrancy of their crimes, and the open undisguised insult and hostility to the Government, have at last reached Congressional ears, and touched Congressional hearts, and now they "will up," and exercise the power in them vested to insure peace and security to life and property, and respect to the national administration. The President has assumed the exercise of supreme power in one place, and given the murderous organizations twenty days to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes; and Congress is discussing a stringent measure for the enforcement of the fourteenth constitutional amendment. Thus may we hope that ere long, the wicked connivance, or apathy of those in authority in so many of the Southern States, will be superseded by the honest and vigilant defenders of the Rights of man, which take lawful precedence over any fictitious or even real right of States. We shall hail as one of the most salutory of Reconstruction adjuncts, the passage of this measure, rendered necessary and preremptorily demanded by the needs of the times.

Expectation is on tiptoe all over the country, looking for the report of the Commissioners of the San Domingo business. In the meantime Senator Sumner is losing no opportunity to arraign and condemn the entire policy of the Federal Government in general, and the part being enacted by President, Grant in particular. The Senators series of resolutions, which he introduced in the Senate, recites as reprehensible, the alleged acts of the administration in menacing San Domingo by the presence and cruising of a naval force; and from the attitude assumed, and the vehemence with which the acquisition is opposed by him, it is becoming evident that trouble bodes the President's scheme.

The Ex-Emperor, Napoleon *le petit*, as Victor Hugo calls him, is in England, the general refugee asylum, and has had an interview with Queen Victoria, of an hour's length. Of course he is denouncing every thing and everybody engaged in endeavoring to establish a Republic in France, and in this course he will naturally be encouraged and sustained by the Monarchial and Imperial Governments around him.

A late dispatch makes him say: "All my efforts shall be unceasingly directed against the rebels who have conspired for the ruin of France, which is the only hope to them of carrying out their sinister designs. These men I will force to make amends to my poor people, which they can only do by asking directly after their will, and then submitting to it without opposition."

In the meantime, efforts at the formation of a new ministry are going on in France. Thiers has addressed the National Assembly and pledges himself not to betray the Republic. Whether it is possible for the factions which now distract France to quietly compromise their grievences, appeal to the popular voice, and abide by their decision, is a problem which nothing but time can solve. That there will be powerful, if not extensive, efforts made to restore the Empire, we have no doubt, and we believe that ere long Napoleon will endeavor to prove that the French are "my poor people."

The New Orleans *Standard* of yesterday is awfully wrathy against Governor Warmoth. It goes for him from beginning to end. Give the "struggling young man" a chance, brother, and wait till he gets on his feet again.

There is every probability that the work of constructing levees for the protection of property in the rear of the city, and for the reclamation of swamp lands in that vicinity, will soon be commenced.

At last the lovers of law have cause to congratulate the community on the vindication of justice, in the prosecution and conviction of burglars. The verdict of the jury, in the case of the State against Capdeville, Bertin, and others, engaged in the Rochereau robbery, is received with heartfelt thanks by every law abiding, honest citizen.

A writer in the *New Orleans Republican* of Tuesday last, makes an unseemly and unreasonable attack on the Superintendent of Public Education, attributing all the failures in the carrying out of the Common School System to this functionary. We do not profess to be the champion of Mr. Conway, but we are averse to laying on a man's shoulders more of a burden than he should bear. It will be remembered that the School law of 1870 was not Mr. Conway's. The complicated machinery which entangled the working of that measure grew out of the amendments made to the Bill by the Senate at the suggestion and under the influence of arguments by Senators Campbell and Eagan. The present measure, as amended promised to redeem the system from many of the embarrassments surrounding it, and doubtless would have considerably done so, but the law makers by subsequent legislation limited taxation to two per cent on property in the City, while the School law required the City Council to levy a tax for the support of the Public Schools.

Parties not in sympathy with the school system and eagerly watching every opportunity to oppose its action immediately recognized the legal ground offered for opposition, and forthwith exception was taken, and the City Council declined to assess the tax. The matter every one knows is before the Courts. The Hon. H. C. Dibble, the chairman of the City School Board, has appealed to the supreme Court; and this is the posture of affairs at present. Under this condition of things we cannot imagine with what justice, the accusation against the superintendent of Public Education is made.

☞ The official printer has turned out a very creditable pamphlet containing the report of the Department of Public Accounts of the city of New Orleans for the six months ending December 31, 1870, and we tender Administrator Shaw our thanks for the copy sent us.

An Innuendo against Dickens.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* in gossiping about Stevenson's bookstore, Edinburgh, tells of a wager laid there which called out a letter from George Cruikshank, under date of Nov. 12, 1870, as to his share in the illustration of Dickens' works. He said that he did much less than was generally supposed, a mistake arising from the imitation of his style by "Phiz" (Hablot K. Browne) and other artists. He continues:

I Was, however, the *first* artist to illustrate any of Mr. Dickens' writings and the earliest of these was the first volume of "Sketches by Boz" (January, 1836), and the next was the second volume under this title, the greater part of which were written from my hints and suggestions.

Some time after this, Mr. Bently started his *Miscellany*, appointing Mr. Dickens as editor, and myself as illustrator; and the first plate in that work is a design of mine, which Mr. Dickens wrote up to. There was also a wood-cut of a Beadle, &c. Then followed [1839] "Oliver Twist," which was *entirely my own idea and suggestion, and all the characters are mine.* And this will account for the fact of "Oliver Twist" being very different from any of his other writings. When Mr. McCrone, the publisher, died (he having published the "Sketches by Boz"), a volume was brought out for the benefit of his widow. Mr. Dickens wrote some part of this, which I illustrated, and these are all the designs and these are all the designs and etchings that I did to illustrate the works of that author. I am preparing to publish an explanation of the reason why I did not illustrate the *whole* of Mr. Dickens' writings, and this explanation will not at all redound to his credit.

General Prim.—Prof. Wilcox, in recalling an interview with Prim, in *Appleton's Journal*, pays him the following tribute:

"Like Lincoln, Prim falls just as his work is done, just as he has guided the State through a great revolution. Both were hated alike by tories and dreamers; both were upheld by masses. Like Napoleon in France, Prim had the rare union of judgment and nerve that enabled him to see and to do what each instant needed.

Whether his aims were unselfish depends on definitions. In a land where the army is everything, he, thirty years ago, saw that the future belonged to liberal views and cautiously so said. The only general of known progressive feeling, the progressists' hopes centered on him. While that party was down, he spoke and acted with great care, so as to win the love of the troops, keep the party's favor, and retain his rank. When the three liberal parties of Spain came into power, Prim came back from exile at their head, and during the trying and eventful two years since, has toiled to found freedom of thought and expression firmly in ruined Spain, and at the same time to keep himself in power and fill his purse. All three he has somewhat done; and, having led to the establishment of the new order of things, he passes from the stage as the king he has made steps on the soil he has helped to free.

[From the N. Y. World.]

BLOODSHED IN PARIS.

Another terrible tragedy was enacted in Paris on Wednesday evening. A procession of citizens bearing a banner upon which was inscribed "Hommes d'Ordre," was marching down the Rue de la Paix, when the insurgent troops stationed in the Place Vendome fired into it, causing a dreadful slaughter. The soldiers continued firing into the crowd as it ran. People were killed in the streets at the distance of a mile. The Rue de la Paix was one pool of blood. As soon as the news of the massacre spread through the city the excitement was at fever heat. A proclamation was placarded, signed by the Paris deputies, calling for vengeance "for this tremendous outrage." At the latest advices the insurgents still held the city. No man's life is considered safe. The Bourse is deserted, the citizens are gloomy. It is reported that another general—General Raphael—has been assassinated. General Chanzy is still a prisoner. The insurgents have organized a government of their own. They have a minister of war and a minister of foreign affairs, and their new general-in-chief is one Lullier. Of course the vagabond charlatan Cluseret, has turned up there, and figures as a minister. The first act of the new government appears to have been to relieve the Bank of France of 1,000,000 francs. While the Reds hold Paris at the point of the bayonet, another terror looms up. It comes from the north. Bismarck sends word to the Versailles government that if there should be any more proceedings in Paris in violation of the preliminaries of peace, the fire of the forts (still in possession of the Germans) will be opened on the city. Favre has replied that "the insurrection was a suprise to the goverment, but would be suppressed." He begs the Germans not to bombard Paris, because the innocent may suffer. It seems unaccountable, at this distance, that the legitimate government does not make a resolute effort to restore it authority. What France seems to need most now is a man of the stamp of the first Bonaparte, who has the nerve to take the insurrection by the throat.

What is the greatest curiosity in the world? A woman's.

SENATOR POWELL CLAYTON.

Three years have now elapsed since Powell Clayton was inaugurated Governor of this State. At the time of the commencement of his duties as Executive, the State had no credit, public schools were unknown, and but forty miles of railroad had been constructed off of paper. Almost immediately came the excitement of the Presidential election, which engendered such feeling that bad men sought to mould it into the use of force to overcome political antagonists. The election was had, and despite the intimidations, and, in some instances actual violence, offered to Unionists, the State gave its electorial vote to Grant and Colfax. Then ensued the attempted establishment of a reign of terror in those localities where lawless acts had already been committed. Promptly did Governor Clayton respond to the call for protection, and as a result of this maintenance of the laws of the State by troops of the State, tranquility and obedience to the constituted authorities has ever since prevailed in Arkansas. The election of last year is still fresh in the minds of all, but despite the bold, compact resistance of open enemies, and the insidious wiles of place-holding and pretended Republicans, the Republican party was successful, and by a large majority the people indorsed the State administration. In accordance with this popular indorsement, the General Assembly reiterated the people's will by electing Governor Clayton to the Senate. Then came the effort to impeach the Governor, and despite the strenuous endeavors of his personal and political enemies to substantiate the infamous charges that they preferred—the committee appointed to conduct the prosecution reported that it could not prevail, for the reason that no evidence existed, whereupon the House of Representatives, by a vote of 49 ayes to 18 nays, ordered the prosecution to be discontinued, and directed the cancelation of all its previous action in the case. Then followed the second Senatorial contest, and matters having been so arranged that the Gubernatorial succession would devolve upon one who would enjoy the confidence of Republicans, the name of Governor Clayton was presented to the Legislature, and sixty members thereof—a majority in each House, and all of them Republican—voted for Powell Clayton as United States Senator for the ensuing six years. Governor Clayton leaves the State in a prosperous condition—within it are two railroads nearly completed, and four more in the course of construction. Its borders envelope two thousand public schools, open to the children of all the people, and to it is coming immigration, attracted hither by those efforts to secure the material and mental cultivation of the citizens, which is pouring in with a rapidity that guarantees the future power and glory of this State.

Such now is Arkansas, and more than to any other one man, this people are indebted to Governor Clayton for this result, and more heartily do we wish him—and do Union men everywhere echo the aspiration—God speed him in the new sphere of usefulness and honor. (*Arkansas Republican.*)

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, March 29—11:30 A. M.

Cotton.—The movement thus far has not shown much animation, but several buyers are out looking around, and the sales reach 1500 bales, at steadier and stronger prices for all clean, white cottons.

Including 500 bales omitted in our report, yesterday's sales embraced 6700 bales, the market closing as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Inferior	7 @7¾	—
Low Ordinary	8¼@ 9	—
Ordinary	10 @10¾	10¾
Good Ordinary	11¼@12¾	12¾
Low Middling	13¼@13¾	13¾
Middling	—@14¼	14¼
Strict Middling	14¼@15	—
Good Middling	15¼@15¾	15¾

A Disappointment.—Judge B., of New Hampshire, was a sociable man off the bench, and was noted for claiming acquaintance with anyone whose appearance happened to please him. Entering a crowded car on the Boston and Maine road the other day, his Honor found the only unoccupied seat to be by the side of a smartly dressed and rather good looking young woman. Ascertaining that the the seat was not engaged, the Judge settled himself comfortably in it, and turning with his accustomed bland, fatherly smile to his fair companion, said: "Your face seems familiar to me, my dear: I think I must know you." I should think you might," said the fair unknown, in a hoarse, whiskey contralto voice, turning a vindictive pair of eyes on the astonished Judge, "I should think you might; you sent me to the House of Correction for three months, last winter, you old scoundrel!" The Judge did not press his claim for acquaintance in that quarter.

A Polite editor writes us as follows:

"My attention has just been called to a most annoying typographical error in my notice of The Galaxy. The opening line reads: 'The Galaxy for February is a superb *luminary*.' I *wrote*: 'The Galaxy for February is a superb *number*.'"

VARIETIES.

A Runaway Wife's Farewell.—A married woman in Kansas, who recently eloped with a physician, left the following unique note for her husband:

"Dear Hubby—You're played out. I like Dr.——so well that I prefer going with him, you good for nothing degenerate cuss. It's none of your business where we've gone to. It won't do you a bit of good to follow us, for I would'nt live another day with you to save your life. You made a mistake in thinking I loved you—I never did. I married you for convenience sake the baby along, and I'll take care of it. You can sue for a divorce, get married as soon as you please. The woman who gets you next will have a healthy old prize. Good bye. Be virtuous and you'll be happy.

Your "Late Wife."

"Mr. Smith," said a lawyer to his landlord, "if a man were to give you five hundred dollars to keep for him, and he died, would you pray for him?" "No, sir," replied Smith; "I'd pray for another like him."

Aristocratic collector of articles of vertu to unsophisticated though wealthy parvenu—"Mrs. Figgins, this is a remarkably fine bust of Marcus Aurelius." Mrs. F.—"Is that the present marquis, my lord, or his father?"

A man stopping his paper, wrote to the editor: "I think folks ottent to spend ther munny for payper; mi dadda didant, and evryboddy sed he was the inteligentest man in the country, and had the smartest lot of boiz that ever dugged taters."

A pleasant slip of the tongue is recorded by a French paragraphist. A lady was enjoying the society of her lover when the bell rang, and the servant announced "the doctor."

"Tell him I am ill and cannot see him," was madame's reply.

Scene.—Boys playing in the roadway. Clergyman—"And so you are building a mud village, are you, and that's the church? But why haven't you made the parson?"

Boy—"We hadn't dirt enough." Parson continues his ramble.

"If what you tell me is true," said one of two ladies, who had been discussing the character of an absent friend, "the woman is a perfect monster." "If it is true—? Why you don't suppose that I, her best friend, would ever spread any *false* report about her!"

It must have been these same ladies who criticised the appearance of a dear friend at a party. "How frightfully her dress is cut!" said one. "Shokingly, but then, you know, if it were handsomely cut it would never fit her."

The man who works with a will—the judge of Probate.

Every young doctor must get on if he only has patients.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK AND THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

THE LOUISIANA MAGISTRATE

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

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A COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE.

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PATENT ATTORNEYS

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Dealers in all of the NEWEST and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of real merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country we extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of household and farm utensils.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the issues of the Patent office, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Cayeats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, and at less cost to the inventor, than personal application at Washington. For circular address

STAGG & O'NEILL,

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THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A WALTHAM WATCH BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,419,200 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

contains

5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham Watches have seven jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE SEVEN JEWELS.

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES,	$18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES,	$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in The Louisianian.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Four Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A resident of Oregon or Texas can buy a Watch from us and it will cost him no more than if he lived in New York. All this is explained in the Price List.

Special notice. We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oxide or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List. Address in full,

HOWARD & Co.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 Broadway, New York.

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"EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES."

BY DR. R. I. CROMWELL.

271 Customhouse Street,

(Corner of Villere Street,)

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BOARD and LODGING by the DAY or WEEK.

Responsible for all Parcels, Moneys, Baggage, &c., left in my charge. Strangers taken to the house free of charge.

GOOD $8

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AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found,

A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate, jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, etc., [illegible] turn neri, correct and serviceable article. [illegible] size or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and Key, all complete, mail ed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $150. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D. also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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FIRST FLOOR:
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LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

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THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
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J. H. WINGFIELD.
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AND

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows;

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi) Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

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General Superintendent.

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Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

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The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northen Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
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CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

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SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

(Continued from our last Number)

The bill now bofore me, and which I can not sign, simply proposes to revoke the grant of the exclusive privilege aforesaid, which was given to the corporation by the act No. 118, of 1869. This the Legislature can not do without violating section ten, article one of the constitution of the United States, and article 101 of the constitution of this State. It would be a law impairing the obligation of a contract, and would be null and void.

The obligation of a controct, the Supreme Court of the United States has said, consists in its binding before on the party who makes it. This obligation, this binding force, the Legislature is prohibited from impairing. Therefore if a law should be passed declaring that a particular contract between two persons or between two corporations, should not be carried out it would be clearly unconstitutional and void.

It has been often decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the highest courts of the several States, that a grant made by a State is a contract, and in Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, section 2361, it is said "contracts and grants made by a State are not less within the reach of this prohibition than contracts and grants of private persons. The legislature may by a law directly make a grant, and such a grant when once made becomes irrevocable and cannot be constitutionally impaired." This is the language of all the writers on constitutional law and of all the decisions.

The Supreme Court of our own State has decided that the Legislature can grant an exclusive privilege to a corporation. Such a grant is a contract between the Legislature and the corporators, based for its consideration on the liabilities and duties which the corporators assume. In a recent work on constitutional limitations it is said:

"The grant of the franchise can no more be rescinded by the Legislature, or its benefits diminished or impaired without the consent of the grante than any other grant of property or valuable thing, unless the right to do so is reserved in the charter itself."

The attempt, on the part of the Legislature, to revoke a charter and franchises which have been granted to private individuals, and under which others have been induced to invest money, is calculated to destroy all confidence in commerce and evey species of trade. Stocks of numerous incorpoted companies are brought and sold in the market as securities; are held by those who desire invetments. Their value depend as much upon the security which the constitution and laws throw around them as upon the enterprise of the managers objects of the organization. If the Legislature gives to-day and takes away tomorrow, capital will soon seek a place where laws are less fickle.

This bill does not, in so many words, repeal the act creating or revoke the grant made to the Crecent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, but it does, in effect, by granting to others the privileges which exclusively given to said company in the act approved March 8, 1869. What the Legislature can not do directly it can not do indicectly.

It can not be said that the Legislature has not exceeded its constitutional authority, because an investigation has been had and because reasons may have been shown why the charter of the Slaughter-house Company should be forfeited. The Legislature can not inquire into causes for, nor declare the forfeiture of a charter. That is a subject of judicial inquiry alone The judicial power is vested in the courts, and any attempt upon the part of the Legislature to exercise such power is in violation of article seventy-three of the constitution. This question was decided by the Supreme Court of our State in the case of Perry et al. vs. Commissioners of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railro Company, in Robinson's Reports, No. 11. The Legislature had decided the forfeiture of the railroad, and the court held the law void, because the Legislature had exercised judicial power.

The Legislature can direct the Attorney General to institute suit for the forfeiture of any charter, but it can not try the cause. and enter up and execute judgment, without giving the defendan a hearing.

H. C. WARMOUTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 25, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform your honorable body that he has approved and signed—

"An act for the relief of John L. Lewis, parish of Claiborne."

Also, "An act to authorise the people of the parish of Livingston to change the location of their courthouse, and to locate the same by a vote of the people thereupon."

O. D. Bragdon
Private Secretary.

[*Mr.* Moncure, of Caddo, in the chair.]

Mr. *Matthews*, of *Tensas*, moved that the message of the Governor, wherein the veto of the act entitled an act to regulate the location of slaughterhouses, etc., was communicated, be considered.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, moved that the bill do pass.

The *Speaker* put the question: Will the House, upon a reconsideration, agree to pass the bill, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding?

The roll was called, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Baker, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, *Brown*, Bryan, *Buckingham*, Chachere, Cochran, Darby, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Gaddis, P. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. *B.* Lott, *Mahoney*, Marie, Matthews, McFarland, Meadows, Morris, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Verrett, *Wands*, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, *H.* Williams, Worrall, Yorke—58.

Nays: Adolphe, Antoine, Blunt, *Bowen*, Brewster, Buchanan, Burch, Carr, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Gardner, *Hempstead*, Kearson, La Saliniere, Marie, McCarty, McFarland, Morphy, Morris, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Stanton, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Waters, Wheyland, Wilson, Worrall Young—37.

Two-thirds of the members present not voting in the affirmative, the *House* refused to pass the bill and the veto of the Governor was sustained.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following message:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GEMTLEMEN: I am directed to return to the *House*, as concurred in by the Senate:

House bill No. 22, to amend and re-enact sections one, three and five of an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou *Bartholomew*, etc., etc.

House bill No. 270, to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks, etc.

And to request your signature to the following enrolled Senate bills, viz:

Senate bill No. 124, an act granting to Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, the right of keeping a ferry across the Atchafalaya river.

Also, Senate bill No. 40, an act creating an additional justice court in the parish of Orleans.

Also, Senate bill No. 70, entitled an act to fix the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Respectfully,
CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, moved for a suspension of the rules, so that the contested election case of Alexander versus Buchanan be considered.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, made the point of order that the motion to suspend the rules is in violation of rule twenty-six of the House, and also that the case in question had been made the special order of the day for Monday next at one o'clock P. M.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The roll was called with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Bentley, Brewster, *Buchanan*, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, *Hempstead*, Kearson, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Marvin, Matthews McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Oplatek, Raby, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Stamps Stanton, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of *Concordia*, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—43.

Nays: Antoine, Baker, Barker, *Barrett*, Barrow, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Brown Chachere, Cochran, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Gaddis, Gardner, W. Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, *Mahoney*, Meadows. Moncure, Murray, Nelson, Otto, Schumacher, *Stevens*, Stinson Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud—35.

And the decision of the Chair was sustained, upon motion of Mr. Otto, of Orleans, and the House was adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Forty-Seventh Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, February 27, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carter in the chir.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs: Carter, Abell, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Butler, Carr, Cochran, Crawford, Darinsburg, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner, Garsukemp, P. Haer, pr W. Harper, Huston, Hyams, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Lel Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Marin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Waters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall—79.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Upon motion of Mr. Carr, of DeSoto, the reading of the journal was postponed.

The Speaker announced the following as the special committee to whom was referred House bill No. 361, an act to dissolve the corporation known as the Ship Island Canal Company, etc.: Messrs. Mortimer Carr, of DeSoto; A. W. Faulkner, of Caldwell; J. S. Matthews, of Tensas; Peter Harper, of St. Charles; David Young, of Concordia.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Speaker laid before the House the following messages from the Governor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 27, 1871,

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform your honorable body that he has this day received, approved and signed "an act to regulate the mode of trying cases arising under the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution of Louisiana, or under any acts of the Legislature to enforce the said article thirteen of the said constitution, and to regulate the licenses therein mentioned."

O. D. BRAGDON,
Private Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 27, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform your honorable body that he has approved and signed—

"An act to appropriate the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of mileage and per diem of members, salaries of officers, and per diem of employes, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

An act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans, and to raise a revenue for that purpose, approved March 16, 1860."

Also, "an act to create a board of State engineers;" and

"An act to extend the limits of the corporation of the town of Minden, and to give the corporate authorities thereof the exclusive control of the licenses and sale of intoxicating liquors within said limits, and the disposition of the revenue arising therefrom."

O. D. BRAGDON,
Private Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department.
New Orleans, February 25, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Herewith I return, without my approval, "An act to amend article nine hundred and fifteen of the Civil Code, and to provide for the descent of community property in certain cases."

The rule to be established by this bill is subversive of the whole doctrine of inheritance of the civil law. In 1844 the Legislature passed a law by which the usufruct of the share of the community property belonging to the heirs of the deceased spouse, who had died intestate, was given to the survivor. The object of the law was to prevent in future the disgraceful litigation between parent and child to which the settlement and discussion of the community rights too often gave rise. But this bill proposes a complete change in the legal inheritance, by substituting *affinity* in place of legitimate consanguinity, to the exclusion even of the father and mother of the deceased. It seems to be inconsistent with the whole theory on which the doctrine of legal inheritance rests, for it places the irregular in the place of the legal heir.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 27, 1871.

To the Honorable G. W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Herewith I return, without my approval, "an act to amend and re-enact sections eighteen hundred and forty-eight and eighteen hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of 1870."

The law already provides for the inspection of beef and pork where either the vendor or vendee desires it to be done, and I can not sanction an act which levies a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents on each and every barrel of beef and pork that comes to this city.

I consider the act not only unnecessary, but unwise, offensive and ruinous to the commercial interests of the city of New Orleans.

I am obliged to submit this short and hasty message for the reason that some person abstracted this bill from my office and kept it until this moment, and I am compelled to be brief in order to comply with the requirements of the constitution, limiting my time for consideration of bills to five days.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

TO BE CONTINUED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[CONTINUANCE OF 39th DAY.]

Nays: Antoine, Butler, Coupland, Kelso, Pinchback—5.

Mr. Pinchback moved to strike out "five" and insert "six," in line eighten section fifteen.

Which was laid on the table.

The bill was then adopted as amended.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote.

Yeas: Anderson, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney—28.

Nays: Antoine, Blackman, Thompson—3.

The title of the bill was amended by striking out, inclusive, the words "to re-establish" down to "St. Bernard."

Title was then adopted as amended

Mr. Pinchback called up House bill No. 209, the Slaughterhouse bill, the order of the day having been postponed for that purpose.

The bill by unanimous consent, was put upon its first reading.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put upon its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Pinchback the bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock,

The motion of Mr. Lewis, to make the bill the special order for day after to-morrow, having been refused by the Senate.

Special order of the day resumed.

Senate bill No. 32, was taken up.

Mr. O'Hara moved the bill be made the special order of the day for day after to-morrow, at one o'clock P. M.

Mr. Barber moved to lay the motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. O'Hara moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to table, but, before the roll was called, Mr. Harris called for executive session. After the call was duly seconded, the President ordered the Senate cleared of all except members.

Executive session having been raised, Mr. Lewis moved to adjourn, on which motion the yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas: Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Hunsaker, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Pierce, Pinchback, Thomas, Thompson—13.

Nays: Anderson, Barber, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—18.

The question recurred upon the motion to lay on the table the motion to indefinitely postpone Senate bill No. 32.

The Senate voted to lay upon the table by the following vote the motion to postpone:

Yeas: Anderson, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell Coupland Daigle Fish Gallup, Herwig Hunsaker, Ingraham, Lynch Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Wilcox—23.

Nays: Antoine, Harris, Kelso, Lewis, O'Hara, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney—8.

The bill was then made the special order for Monday next at one P. M.

Mr. Smith, by consent, called up Senate bill No. 204, to be entitled an act to open a public road from the Mississippi river to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga railroad, at or near the courthouse of St. Charles parish.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Daigle called up substitute for Senate bills No. 82 and 105, to establish the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial Districts.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to take up the bill, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis Noland O'Hara Pierce Pinchback Ragan Smith Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Sypher—1.

Mr. Blackman moved to strike out, in line two, section two, "St. Martin" and insert "Vermilion and Cameron."

Adopted.

Also, moved to strike out, in line two, of section three "Vermilion," and insert "St. Mary and Iberia;" and strike out in line three, section three, "Cameron," and insert "St. Martin."

Adopted.

In section one, line five, strike out "St. Mary," and insert "Assumption."

Adopted.

Mr. Sypher moved to amend the first section by striking out.

Motion laid on the table.

Mr. Hunsaker moved to insert the parishes of St. James and Assumption in section one.

On a call of the yeas and nays, there being a tie, the Chair decided in the negative.

Motion lost.

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bowman, Daigle, Gallup, Hunsaker, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Wilcox—13.

Nays: Campbell, Coupland Fish Futch, Harris Herwig, Ingraham, Lynch Pinchback Smith Thompson Twitchell Whitney—13.

Mr. Nolan moved to reconsider.

Adopted.

The Senate refused to adopt the motion after the main question had been ordered.

Mr. Hunsaker moved to lay the whole bill on the table.

Refused.

Mr. O'Hara moved to adjourn.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine Fish Kelso Lewis Pinchback Sypher Thompson Twitchell Whitney—9.

Nays: Anderson Bowman Butler Campbell Coupland Daigle Futch Gallup Harris Herwig Hunsaker Lynch Noland O'Hara Pierce Ragan Smith Wilcox—18.

The bill was then adopted as amended.

The bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted.

The title was amended by striking out all from "Judicial Districts" to "and providing," also striking out "and Parishes."

The title was adopted as amended.

On motion of Mr. Coupland, House bill No. 59 was taken up, relative to liabilities of depositaries.

Mr. Whitney moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

The Senate refused to postpone.

Mr. Lewis moved to adjourn.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused, by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber Whitney—2.

Nays: Anderson Antoine Bowman Butler Campbell Coupland Fish, Futch Gallup Harris Herwig Hunsaker Ingraham Kelso Lewis Lynch Noland O'Hara Pierce Ragan Smith Sypher, Thompson Twitchell Wilcox—25.

The bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Harris, by consent, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the finance committee are hereby instructed to examine the vouchers and accounts of the Warrant Clerk, and report what disposition has been made of the appropriations made to pay the mileage and per diem and contingent expenses of the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Antoine called up Senate bill No. 30.

The yeas and nays were called on a motion to indefinitely postpone, which the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Campbell, Harris, Hunsaker, Lewis, Lynch, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Twitchell—9.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, Smith, Sypher, Wilcox—17.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adjourn.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the Seventh instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Fortieth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Friday, February 17, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and their reading dispensed with.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, February 17, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—I am directed by the House to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 210, an act creating a commission to locate the site for a State House in the city of New Orleans, to purchase the necessary grounds therefor, and making an appropriation to pay for such ground to build a State House and other buildings necessary for State purposes and improving the same.

No. 133, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to establish a Board of Publick Works for the State of Louisiana, and to define the duties of the same, approved September 3, A. D. 1868.

No. 248, an act authorizing Lastie Vincent to build a drawbridge on the Bayou Vermilion.

No. 220, an act making an appropriation for each representative of newspapers in the Senate and House of Representatives.

No. 99, an act to amend an act entitled an act incorporating the Southeastern Railroad Company, approved March 15, 1855, and granting State aid therefor.

No. 213, an act to regulate the mode of trying cases arising uhder the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution of Louisiana or under any acts of the Legislature, to enforce the said article thirteen of the said constitution, and to regulate the licenses therein mentioned.

No. 135, an act to compensate John Ray for superintending the printing of the Revised Civil Code and Code of Practice, and compiling a digest of the statutes of the State of a general character, under the appointment of the General Assembly for that purpose, by section two of act No. 95 of the regular session of 1870, approved March 16, 1870.

No. 163, joint resolution authorizing and requiring the transfer of David Fisher, F. C. Oliver and Celestiae Oliver from the parish jail of Ascension to the parish of Jefferson.

No. 32, an act to purchase five hundred copies of a treatise on attachments, with notes on the other conservatory writs under the laws of the State of Louisiana, by Kimball A. Cross.

No. 254, an act to protect laborers from being forced to work on the public roads or levees in this State, and providing a punishment of same.

No. 254, an act authorizing Peter Snowden to adopt Victoria and Frank Vaughn, children of his wife Mary Jane before her marriage with said Peter Snowden.

And to inform the Senate that the House has concurred in Senate bills—

No. 46, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the University of Louisiana—to repair the west wing of the university, and to preserve the public property therein.

No. 16, an act to form a new parish, to be called the parish of Red River.

Also to ask the signature of the President of the Senate to the following enrolled bills:

An act to amend and re-enact sections 1848 and 1849 of the Revised Statutes of 1870.

An act to amend article 915 of the Civil Code, and to provide for the descent of community property in certain cases.

An act for the relief of John L. Lewis, of the parish of Claiborne.

An act to authorize the people of the parish of Livingston to change the location of the courthouse, and to locate the same by a vote of the people thereupon.

An act to provide for supplying the loss of public records, and other papers, consumed by the burning of the courthouse of the parish of Morehouse, on the sixteenth of March, 1870.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

The Secretary informed the House that the President of the Senate had signed enrolled act known as the levee bill, and presented to the House for concurrence Senate bill No. 70, to fix the salary of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Kelso presented a memorial asking for a donation of public lands for the benefit of the Alexandria and Shreveport railroad.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on Senate joint resolution No. 6, to authorize the New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad Company to change the name of said corporation, and to regulate its contracts, obligations and securities under this name.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, reported back Senate bill No. 162, to be entitled an act to further define the liabilities of the corporations and parishes within the Metropolitan Police District of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and to make the warrants, checks, or orders issued by said board receivable for licenses, taxes and other dues, with the recommendation that it be referred to the city delegation.

It was so referred.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Public Education, submitted the following report:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION,
New Orleans, February 17, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate.

Your Committee on Public Education, to whom was referred House bill No. 86, an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled "an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans, and to raise a revenue for that purpose," approved March 16, 1870, beg leave to report favorably on the same, and recommend its passage.

E. W. PIERCE,
F. DAIGLE,
C. C. ANTOINE,
S. M. THOMAS.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on Printing reported favorably with amendments on Senate bill No. 94, a bill to be entitled an act to define the duties and fix the compensation of the State Printer.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, report back without action the petition of the Red River Pilots' Benevolent Association.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back favorably Senate bill No. 36, a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks, to define its rights and duties, and punish offenses committed against the franchises of said company and the public health.

Lies over.

Also, favorably on Senate bill No. 117, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Pacific Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.

Lies over.

Mr. Hunsaker, from the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, submitted the following report:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, February 17, 1871,

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom was referred the act making an apropriation to purchase the records, surveys and other archives of land titles and of the colonial history of Louisiana, with the indices and surveyes of the Spanish Surveyors General of Louisiana, Trudeau and Pintado, now in the possession of John Livingston, respectfully present that, having examined the records referred to, and finding them valuable and of great use to the State, they beg leave to report favorably for the immediate passage of the act which is hereby returned.

OSCAR HUNSAKER,
Chairman.

Mr. Barber, from the Committee on Parishes and Parish Boundaries, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 99, and recommended its passage.

Lies over.

Mr. Sypher, from the Committee on Drainage, Canal and Inland Navigation, reported unfavorably on Senate bill No. 69.

Lies over.

Mr. Futch, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported back, without action, the petition of Henry Cowing, inventor of an agricultural machine.

Mr. Anderson submitted a report from the State Superintendent, setting forth a list of claims of public school teachers.

Mr. Anderson moved that the report be printed in the journal, and referred to the Committee on Public Education, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Adopted.

To the Honarable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to respectfully transmit a list of claims of teachers of the public schools of the State, who were employed under acts of former Legislatures, and who have not been paid for their services. This list is forwarded to your honorable body in compliance with that portion of section thirty-one of act No. 6, extra session of 1870, which provides that all claims against the school fund shall be examined by the State Board of Education and referred by them to the next General Assembly.

The State Board of Education, after careful examination of all these claims, suggests that the present General Assembly can do no wiser act than to order their payment out of the school fund.

That the poor men and women who taught in any of the public schools of the State at any time, it matters not whether under Democratic or Republican administrations, should have remained without their hire for years, is an injustice which should be wiped out without further delay.

These claims come from the following parishes, viz: Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, St. James, St. Charles, St. John, the Baptist, Vermilion, St. Mary, Calcasieu, St. Landry, East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, St. Martin, West Baton Rouge, Avoyelles, Rapides, Natchitoches and West Feliciana.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the State Board of Education touching this subject, by which it will be seen that great care has been exercised in order to that the report to your honorable body be as correct as possible:

Honorable State Board of Education, State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Claims in submitting its final report, would respectfully state that they have completed the arduous task of examing and pronouncing upon the large number of claims which have been referred to them by your honorable body. This report has however, been delayed beyond the desire of your committee by the difficulties they have met in obtaining reliable information in regard to such a variety of claims from all parts of the State. Great care has been exercised in deciding upon them and the accompanying list is believed, by your committee, to contain only such claims as are just and equal, and ought to be paid.

It will be seen that they are principally for services rendered as teachers, and are due to a class of people who can generally ill afford to lose the products of their honest industry. Many of them we personally know to be in needy circumstances and that they and those depending upon them have actually suffered by the non-payment of their claims, rendering them not only claims of justice but claims of humanity. They were employed in good faith, and in good faith performed their duties, and through circumstances beyond their control were deprived of their just hire.

Other claims, here presented, than those for services as teachers seem to be equally just. Many of the claims are of several years standing, and extend back even before the war, while a large number of the obligations were incurred under the organizations partially effected under the law of 1869, and are particularly binding on the State.

They are all obligations upon the commonwealth that we believe no one of our legislators will fail to recognize when the facts in the case are properly presented.

We therefore recommend that the accompanying list of claims be approved, and referred to the Legislature with an earnest recommendation that a special appropriation be made with which to discharge them.

Respectfully submitted.

E. S. STODDARD,
Chairman of Committee.
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
J. B. CARTER.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A. H. WHITE, L. C. RICHARDS. F. H. WAY.

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Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store
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Near Dauphine.

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SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.
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